

State of New York.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

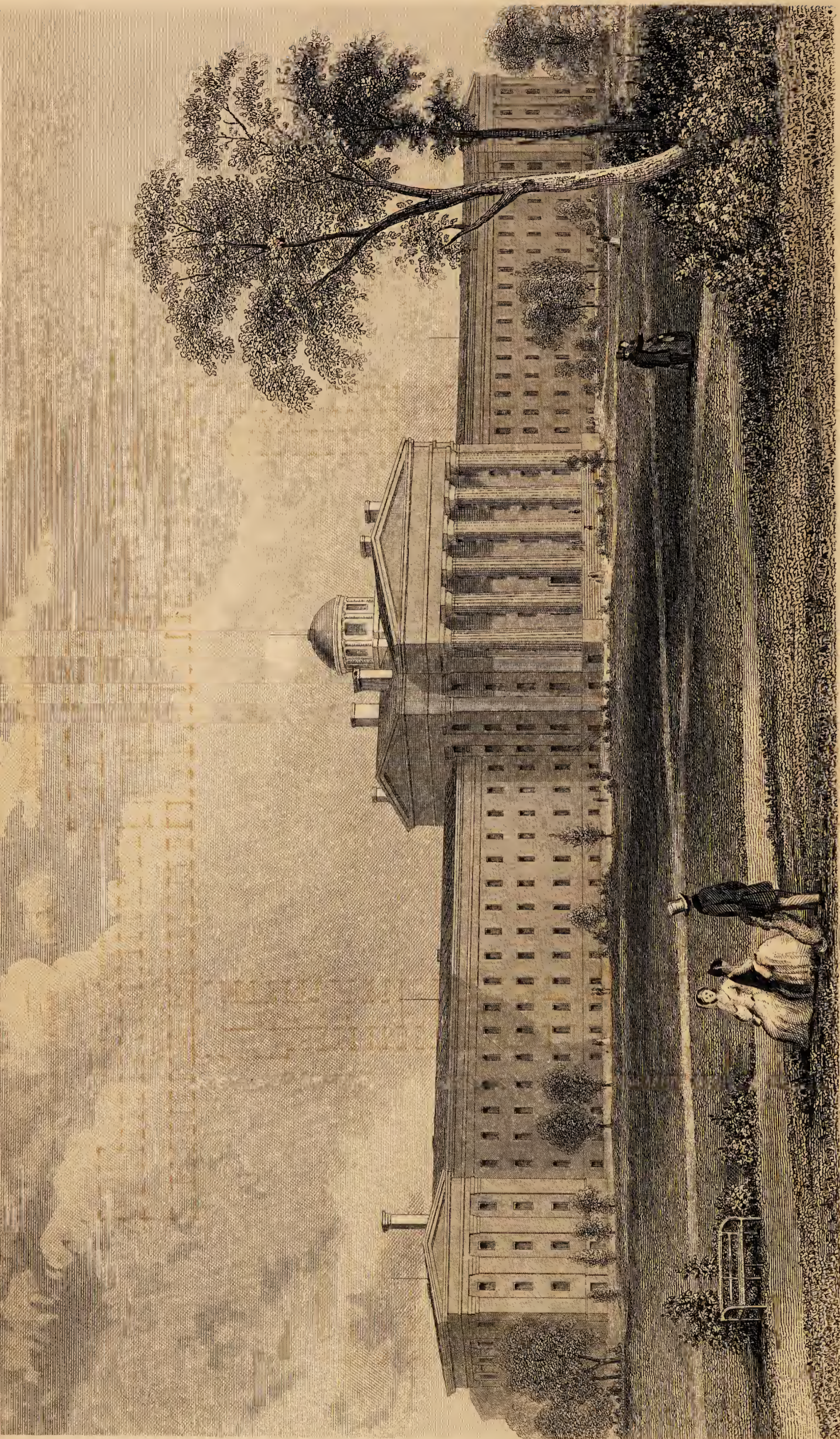
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

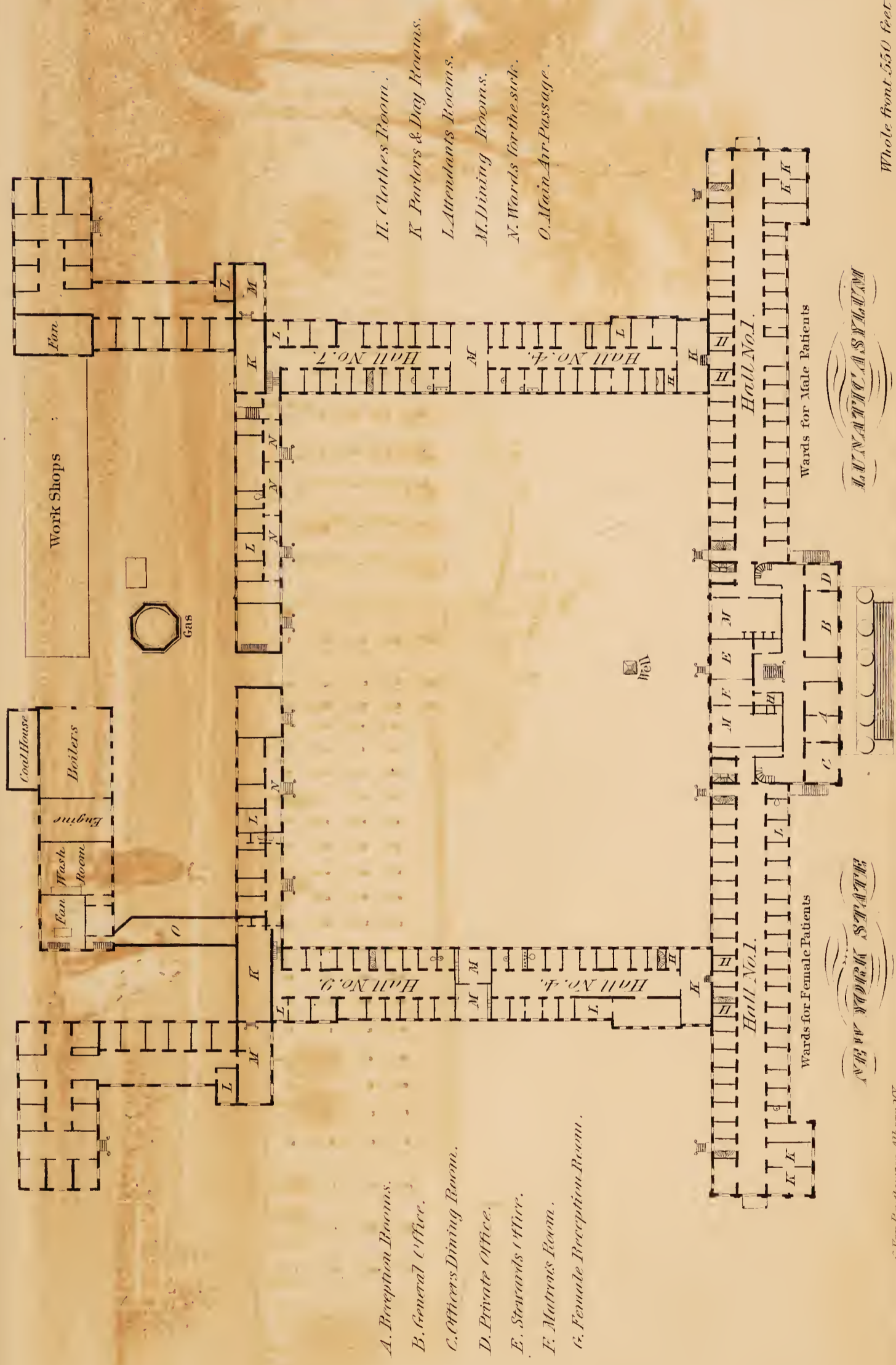
TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 10, 1863.

ALBANY:
COMSTOCK & CASSIDY, PRINTERS.
1863.





Engraved by H. B. Hall from a Photograph.



A. Reception Rooms.
B. General Office.
C. Officers Dining Room.
D. Private Office.
E. Stewards Office.
F. Matrons Room.
G. Female Reception Room.

H. Clothes Room.
K. Parlors & Day Rooms.
L. Attendants Rooms.
M. Dining Rooms.
N. Wards for the sick.
O. Main Air Passage.

LUNATIC ASYLUM

WARD AND STAFF



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TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 10, 1863.

ALBANY:

STEAM PRESS OF C. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

1863.



OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

SILAS D. CHILDS, Utica.
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Auburn.
EDMUND A. GRAHAM, Utica.
DANIEL P. BISSELL, M. D., Utica.
HOWARD TOWNSEND, M. D., Albany.
SPENCER KELLOGG, Utica.
WARD HUNT, Utica.
FRANCIS KERNAN, Utica.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, New York Mills.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN P. GRAY, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.
J. M. CLEAVELAND, M. D., First Assistant Physician.
ABNER OTIS KELLOGG, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.
Third Assistant Physician.
HORATIO N. DRYER, Steward.

SARAH A. STARR, Matron.

EDMUND A. WETMORE, Treasurer, Utica.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS OF THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
For the year ending on the 30th November, 1862.

The Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum respectfully submit to the Legislature the following

REPORT :

The annual report of the Superintendent to the Managers, which, as usual, is herewith submitted, contains a full and faithful account of all the operations and affairs of the Institution, during the last year. It is unnecessary for us to do much more than to refer to that report, for such information as it is our duty to give, annually, to the Legislature and the public.

In our report, for the year 1858, we stated that it was difficult to supply the demand for the annual reports from the Asylum; and that county officers and the immediate friends of the patients, required almost the whole number published by order of the Legislature. Notwithstanding the generous supply thus ordered, the Superintendent still finds it difficult, and sometimes impossible, to meet the just demands of the public, and of those immediately interested in the Institution. It is believed that great good is effected by a general distribution of these reports.

By reference to the Superintendent's tables, it will be seen that there were five hundred and thirty-two patients in the Asylum on the first of December, 1861; that two hundred and eighty-seven were received during the year ending on the 30th of November, 1862; that the whole number under treatment, during the year, was eight hundred and nineteen; that one hundred and six were discharged recovered; fifty-one discharged improved; one hundred and fifteen unimproved; three not insane; and that thirty died, leaving five hundred and fourteen patients at the end of the year. The daily average under treatment, during the year, has been five hundred and twenty-six and a fraction, being seven more than the average of the year 1861; and that exceeded the average of any preceding year. The per centage of deaths on the average population has been less than ever before.

Since the Asylum was opened, on the 16th of January, 1843, six thousand six hundred and twenty-nine patients have been admitted, and six thousand one hundred and fifteen have been discharged; of which number two thousand six hundred and thirty-four were discharged recovered; ten hundred and twenty-three improved; sixteen hundred and thirty-two unimproved; seven hundred and seventy-four have died, and fifty-two were not insane.

We also herewith submit the annual summary report of the treasurer, by which it appears that the balance in the treasury, on the first of December, 1861, was

\$13,926.32; that, in addition to that balance, his receipts from that date to the 1st of December, 1862, (including the sum of \$7,416.35 received from the State for officers' salaries,) was \$113,547.54; that his total expenditures during the same period were \$99,949.81; and that the balance in the treasury on the said first day of December, 1862, was \$27,524.05. This balance, which, fortunately, is larger than usual, will be required to meet the quarterly bills payable in December, and the increased prices for the ensuing year, of many articles of which the Institution requires a large supply—particularly of groceries, and materials for beds and clothing, and manufactures of various kinds. It is feared, too, that owing to the heavy drain upon the counties and individuals, for war taxes and contributions, the treasurer will encounter more than usual difficulties in making his collections.

In 1861, the Legislature appropriated \$3,885.52, "for rebuilding fences, painting buildings, and constructing a cellar for vegetables." \$3,539.37, of this appropriation, has been expended in painting the buildings, in the erection and completion of the vegetable house, and in purchasing the materials for the new fence, which was particularly mentioned in our reports of 1860 and 1861; leaving a balance of \$346.15, to defray the expense of the erection of that fence. It was deemed best, from motives of economy, and owing to some difficulty in determining the line with exactness, to postpone its erection until next summer.

As some evidence of the system of economy and industry which prevails in the house, we refer to the report from the matron's department, which shows that, in addition to the mending for a family of more than five hundred persons, four thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven useful articles of clothing and bedding have been made under her supervision. Besides this, the female patients and attendants have devoted all the time that could be spared for such purposes, to sewing, knitting, and making lint for our soldiers. The male attendants and employees (as is stated by the Superintendent) have also contributed \$306.50 in money for their benefit; and seven of their number have been and are serving the country as volunteers. A liberal contribution has also been made for hospital purposes.

It gives us pleasure to unite with the Superintendent in bearing testimony to the skill and faithfulness of his assistant physicians. We also cheerfully join with him in speaking with satisfaction and commendation of the services of the steward, matron and engineer, and of the general faithfulness and good conduct of the attendants, and of all persons employed by the Institution.

It will be noticed, by the Superintendent's report, that Doctor Louis A. Tourtellot, who, for several years, has filled the office of second assistant very acceptably, and whose services are highly appreciated by us, as well as by the Superintendent, has resigned;

and that his place has been supplied by the appointment of Doctor Abner O. Kellogg, a physician of established reputation, and who was formerly a resident of this county. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Doctor F. Markoe Wright, as third assistant, has not yet been filled. Doctor Wright received the appointment of assistant surgeon in the army.

It is our painful duty to record the death of our associate the Honorable S. Newton Dexter, who died at his residence in Whitesboro, on the 18th day of November. Mr. Dexter was widely and favorably known in this and in other States. He was Canal Commissioner in 1840 and 1841, and in the performance of the duties of that office, as in the performance of all the duties of life, he was singularly active, energetic, faithful, intelligent and upright. His business operations and connections were very large and extensive, and were continued through nearly half a century. He devoted a liberal share of time and money to the cause of education, good morals and religion. He was eminently social, courteous and kind, and through a long life, contributed constantly and generously to the happiness and advancement of his fellow men. He was a wise and devoted officer of this Institution, and attentively performed his duties, until active service was forbidden by the infirmities of age. The vacancy in our Board, occasioned by his death, has been filled by the appointment, by his Excellency

Governor Morgan, of Samuel Campbell, Esq., of Whitestown.

It is cause for gratitude to the Divine Being, that, in the midst of the great trials and calamities through which our country is passing, this Institution of benevolence, and, so far as we know, all similar institutions in our favored State, have been able, with unimpaired, and even increasing means of usefulness, to minister to the wants and sufferings of those for whom they were designed; and we trust that the same good Providence which has heretofore watched over and helped us, in our attempts to alleviate and remove one of the severest of human afflictions, will continue its unerring guidance and protecting care.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SILAS D. CHILDS,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
EDMUND A. GRAHAM,
D. P. BISSELL,
HOWARD TOWNSEND,
SPENCER KELLOGG,
WARD HUNT,
FRANCIS KERNAN,
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum:

The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and expenditures, for the year ending November 30th, 1862:

RECEIPTS.

1861.	Dec. 1.	Balance in the treasury, including \$1,255.83, the balance of appropriation of 1861, for painting wings, new fences, &c.....	\$13,926 32
Dec. 1, 1861, to Dec. 1, 1862.		From sundry counties, for the support of patients.....	78,868 16
		From sundry private patients....	23,413 89
		From State Treasurer, for officers' salaries	7,416 35
		From State Treasurer, for the support of female insane convicts..	614 06
		From State Treasurer, for the support of Mark Jack, an Indian..	160 56
		From the steward, for hides, pigs, drippings, rags, tallow, &c., sold by him.....	3,065 00
		From A. Dexter, for old pipe.....	9 52
			<hr/>
			\$127,473 86
			<hr/> <hr/>

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PAYMENTS.

Dec. 1, 1861, to		
Dec. 1, 1862.	For provisions and household stores	\$31,606 35
	For furniture of all kinds, including beds and bedding	5,021 48
	For attendants, assistants and la- bor, including the salaries of the chaplain, engineer, butcher, tailor, farmer, bookkeeper, &c., and the payments of one month of last year	20,155 80
	For fuel	6,409 58
	For miscellaneous expenses	648 96
	For books, stationery, printing, &c.	863 54
	For officers' salaries, including \$84.23 advance for part of the quarter ending 31st December, to a resigning officer	7,500 58
	For medicines and medical supplies	2,775 55
	For additions, alterations and re- pairs	9,861 84
	For farm, barn, garden and grounds	4,201 17
	For clothing for patients (advances)	7,272 31
	For patients' miscellaneous ex- penses	425 12
	For city gas, including some re- pairs to works	1,455 71
	For new fence (materials)	909 68
	For steward's petty expenses...	700 00
	For refunding to patients on leav- ing	142 14
	Balance to new account	27,524 05
		<hr/>
		\$127,473 86

EDMUND A. WETMORE, *Treasurer.*

UTICA, *December 1, 1862.*

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE N. Y. STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

For the year ending November 30th, 1862.

To the Board of Managers of the Asylum:

Gentlemen—In compliance with the laws and regulations of the Asylum, the following report of its operations and condition, during the past year, is respectfully submitted:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients at the commencement of the year.....	279	253	532
Received during the year.....	165	122	287
Whole number treated	444	375	819
Daily average under treatment.....			526 5-6
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged, recovered.....	53	53	106
Discharged, improved.....	34	17	51
Discharged, unimproved.....	76	39	115
Discharged, not insane.....	3	....	3
Died.....	16	14	30
Whole number discharged.....	182	123	305
Remaining November 30, 1862.....	262	252	514

Of the patients admitted during the year, a large number are incurable. 117 are cases of chronic and paroxysmal mania, dementia, senility, and general paralysis. Unfortunately but a small proportion of such cases recover. As illustrative of this, I give the form of mental disease, at the time of admission, of those patients discharged unimproved, and of those discharged recovered Of those unimproved, it was as follows:

Acute mania.....	10
Sub-acute mania.....	6
Melancholia	8
Dementia.....	61
Senile dementia.....	6
Chronic mania.....	14
Epileptics	5
General paralysis.....	5
	<hr/>
	115
	<hr/>

Of those discharged recovered, the form was as follows:

Acute mania.....	49
Sub-acute mania	12
Periodic mania.....	4
Melancholia	20
Dementia.....	21
	<hr/>
	106
	<hr/>

Among those admitted who were laboring under chronic mania and dementia, many were incurable from the first, as their insanity was dependent on serious disorganization of the lungs or other vital organs, or through breaking down of the nervous system by intemperance and other vicious habits. A number, however, were originally cases of acute and sub-acute mania and melancholia, unaccompanied by any considerable impairment of health, and if they had been placed under proper treatment before the mental disease had passed into a chronic form most of them would have recovered.

These are incurable cases properly chargeable to neglect. Of some we could obtain no history, not even the prominent facts in connection with the attack of insanity.

Thirty-three of the whole number admitted had previously been inmates of the Asylum. Of these, twenty-nine were received for the second, three for the third, and one for the sixth time. Nineteen of the thirty-three had, at various periods, been discharged recovered, and fourteen improved or unimproved. These latter were again placed under treatment on account of their becoming unmanageable at home, or dangerous to the public.

Forty-five of those admitted, (twenty-one males and twenty-four females,) were suicidal, eighteen of whom had attempted self-destruction by various means. Twenty were homicidal, ten men and ten women, four of whom attempted and one committed homicide.

Of those not insane, two were cases of intemperance, and one of feigned insanity, to escape punishment.

Seven of those admitted were epileptic, seven were cases of general paralysis, and three of ordinary paralysis.

A number were brought to the Asylum in irons, some badly bruised; one with fracture of the clavicle, one with fracture of the ribs and sternum, and one with fracture of the arm. One woman gave birth to a child, at full period, a few days after her admission, although the officer bringing her to the Asylum was disposed to consider her declaration as to her condition one of her delusions. The child was well developed and healthy, and, after a time, was sent home, and the mother soon recovered from the acute attack of insanity.

The injuries above mentioned were not chargeable to intentional violence, but to the ignorance and want of experience of those having charge of the insane persons before their admission to the Asylum. Those injured were all cases of acute maniacal disease, and the patients made no complaint of pain or injuries, and the facts were not suspected until revealed by our examination. The person who had fractured clavicle was very wild and boisterous, and moved his arm in every direction; complained of no pain, and challenged those about him to fight. The first day we were unable to bandage him, and even after we succeeded in this, he tore off the bandages and tore up his clothing and bedding, notwithstanding which the bone united in the usual period, and without any unfavorable symptoms.

Of those discharged unimproved, twenty-five males and thirteen females returned to their homes, many of them improved in habits and general health, and in a condition to render themselves useful, though permanently impaired in mind. Fifty-three males and twenty-five females were removed to the county receptacles.

By reference to the table of causes of insanity, it will be observed that they do not vary materially from former years. In the majority of cases it is induced by the toils, anxieties, exposures, physical diseases and accidents incident to active social life, or to degrading habits and vices; these latter arising rather from individual weaknesses than from the want of condemnation and disapproval on the part of the public. Those popular errors or delusions, mesmerism and spiritualism, seem to have ceased to operate as exciting causes of insanity.. Only one, under this head, was admitted this year, and this was a person formerly

discharged as not recovered. Spiritualism, as a cause, sent its first victims here in 1852, reached its culmination in 1853, and may now be said to have ceased.

It would be reasonable to infer that under the head of war excitement we should chronicle more than one case, and this one, a man constitutionally a coward, who, under the constantly harassing fear of being drafted, sank into melancholia, accompanied by unhappy delusions and apprehensions.

That civil war, sudden and unexpected, and of unexampled magnitude, should not add materially to the number of the insane is certainly a matter of congratulation. The direct tendency of great revolutions to increase insanity has been frequently noticed by medical and historical writers. The French revolution, especially, is a striking illustration of this fact, and individual instances of its effect abound in the writings of Pinel, Esquirol and Georget. The middle classes, and the poor, from whose homes the sons and husbands have been taken in such vast numbers, have borne up against the great transition from peace to war, and have quietly and resolutely adapted themselves to their new condition. All, rich and poor, have devoted themselves to their ordinary avocations with increased energy and economy, and respect for authority. Society has therefore remained comparatively undisturbed. How far all this is owing to the character of our people, composed, in a large measure, of those who are self-made, self-dependent and accustomed to balancing chances of success and failure, is an interesting question. A people educated to rely for success on individual efforts, and to aspire to promotion and power through merit and perseverance, are undoubtedly well able to withstand a great public shock. Such experience and training must contribute to balance of mind and force of character, and inspire courage and hopefulness and incite to action. How far we are to attribute the fact that civil war has not, thus far, increased insanity among the people, to the lofty spirit of patriotism and benevolence which instantly proffered its unmeasured aid, in sympathy and money, to the country and to those who might suffer, is an inquiry, we believe, also pertinent to the solution of the question.

We have already referred to the influence of revolutions in inducing high mental excitement and insanity. Here, in the midst of a civil war, we have the more sublime spectacle of composure, reflection and benevolence; the rich voluntarily sustaining

the poor, and all laboring in defence of order. The feverish excitement of the people at the outbreak of the rebellion, after rising to a certain point, subsided into a calm, determined purpose to endure all the consequences of war. There was a spontaneous, generous and universal extension of material, and of moral and social support, from what are termed the educated and governing classes, to the more dependent. . . We cannot but infer that this union of means and forces in the common defence, this ready and philanthropic devotion by the affluent of their influence and wealth—not only to the immediate support of the Government, but at the same time to sustain the laboring classes in their relative condition of comfort and independence—so reassured the masses as to enable them, without despondency, to bear up under privation and afflictions, where the love of country alone would not have been adequate. This support has stimulated effort and inspired courage, which have preserved them from the crimes, poverty and madness that have accompanied civil wars in other countries, and under the forms of government where the individual is less esteemed, and the preservation of his personal rights is less appealed to as an incentive to exertion and endurance. A year of war and thousands of desolated homes have attested the strength of this assurance; and to-day the spirit of sacrifice and devotion of both classes toward each other and the country have in no wise abated.

The spectacle is before the world of a people engaged in a gigantic civil war carrying on successfully the operations of industry and commerce, and their educational and charitable institutions, and the higher and lower classes affording each other such mutual sympathy and support, as not only to maintain social order undisturbed, but, at the same time, to guard the helpless and suffering from want, by voluntary contributions, and to sustain all under the multitudinous deprivations, losses and afflictions incident to such a terrible conflict. What more grand and forcible exemplification of the beneficent character and influences of a republican government, than this spontaneous union of the whole people for the defence of free institutions; this simultaneous determination of the rich to sustain the poor in the struggle; and in all, the maintenance of a state of mutual composure and social order, equaling, if not surpassing, the times of peace and prosperity.

Table showing general statistics of the Asylum from its opening, January 16, 1843, to December 1, 1862.

Total number of admissions.....	6,629
Total number of discharges.....	6,115
Total number of discharged recovered.....	2,634
Total number of discharged improved.....	1,023
Total number of discharged unimproved.....	1,632
Total number died.....	774
Total number not insane.....	52

Table showing the percentage of recoveries on the average population and admissions for twenty years.

Year.	ON AVERAGE POPULATION.			ON ADMISSIONS.		
	Average population.	Re-covered.	Per-centage.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
1843.....	109	53	48.62	276	53	19.20
1844.....	236	132	55.93	275	132	48.80
1845.....	265	135	50.94	293	135	46.07
1846.....	283	133	46.99	537	133	39.46
1847.....	415	187	45.06	428	187	43.69
1848.....	474	174	36.70	405	174	42.96
1849.....	454	203	44.71	362	203	56.07
1850.....	433	171	39.49	367	171	46.59
1851.....	440	112	23.45	366	112	30.60
1852.....	441	156	35.37	390	156	40.00
1853.....	423	169	39.95	424	169	39.85
1854.....	444	164	37.16	390	164	42.05
1855.....	467	128	27.40	275	128	46.54
1856.....	454	100	22.24	242	100	41.73
1857.....	463	95	20.52	235	95	40.42
1858.....	489	114	23.31	333	114	34.23
1859.....	509	114	22.40	312	114	36.54
1860.....	516	105	20.34	337	105	31.15
1861.....	519	83	15.99	295	83	27.46
1862.....	526	106	20.15	287	106	36.93

Table showing the percentage of deaths on the whole number treated, and on the average population, for twenty years.

Year.	Deaths.	Whole No. treated.	Per-centage.	Average population.	Per-centage.
1843.....	7	267	2.53	109	6.44
1844.....	16	471	3.39	236	6.78
1845.....	21	553	3.79	265	7.92
1846.....	22	622	3.53	283	7.77
1847.....	48	802	5.98	415	11.56
1848.....	86	877	9.80	474	18.14
1849.....	69	857	8.05	454	15.19
1850.....	51	816	6.25	433	11.77
1851.....	48	795	6.03	440	10.91
1852.....	39	825	4.72	441	8.84

Year.	Deaths.	Whole No. treated.	Per-centage.	Average population.	Per-centage.
1853.....	39	849	4.59	423	9.22
1854.....	65	836	7.75	444	14.63
1855.....	32	725	4.41	467	6.85
1856.....	30	697	4.30	454	6.61
1857.....	32	696	4.59	463	6.88
1858.....	31	784	3.95	489	6.33
1859.....	35	814	4.30	509	6.87
1860.....	42	856	4.90	516	8.13
1861.....	31	812	3.82	519	5.97
1862.....	30	819	3.66	526	5.70

Table showing causes of death.

	Phthisis pulmonalis.		General paralysis.		Pneumonia.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Unascertained.		Exhaustion from mental disease.		Cerebro-spinal meningitis.		Apoplexy.		Suicide by suspension.		Gastritis and peritonitis.		Meningitis.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Acute mania .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sub-acute mania....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic mania.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melancholia	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
General paralysis...	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The house generally has been healthy. Though diphtheria has prevailed as an epidemic in this neighborhood during the past two years, and several of the attendants have suffered from the disease, no patients have been attacked.

The above table represents the cause or mode of death, with the existing mental disease. Phthisis pulmonalis, general paralysis, and exhaustion from mental disease, as usual, enter largely into the annual bill of mortality, but afford nothing for special comment. Of the many suicidal patients admitted during the year, one only effected self-destruction. Before his admission he had made several attempts of this nature, but during the eight months of treatment they had not been renewed; his general health had improved, and our apprehensions were, in a great measure, dissipated. For security, he had a companion in his room at night, but this precaution proved unavailing. He accom-

plished strangulation by fastening the sheet to the bed-post and then twisting it about his neck and resting his body on the floor.

In two cases the cause of death was unascertained, from the obscurity of the symptoms and the absence of post-mortem examinations. One was a female—a case of chronic insanity—of whose history we had very little knowledge. She had been in the Asylum but six days, was rather feeble, but had no symptoms of acute disease. In the morning, when her attendant first visited her, she was sleeping tranquilly, but on going to her room an hour later, to prepare her for taking breakfast, she found her lifeless. Her general appearance and position indicated that she had died in a convulsion. The other case was a male, who died of disease of the brain, or its membranes. The symptoms were obscure, and we could obtain no information from him to aid us. He was suffering from a second attack of insanity, and had frequently attempted suicide.

One death occurred from cerebro-spinal meningitis, forty-eight hours after the attack. The autopsy revealed extensive inflammation of the meninges of the brain, and several ounces of serum within the spinal sheath.

The death from chronic peritonitis and gastritis was in a case of melancholia of several months' duration. The patient when admitted was greatly emaciated. She had delusions of poison in her food, and refused to eat; after each meal she was excited, and had paroxysms of screaming. The cause of death was not suspected until disclosed by a post-mortem examination.

In one of the deaths by exhaustion, the event was undoubtedly hastened, if not in a great measure due to exposure and starvation. The patient, a melancholic, with strong suicidal tendencies, escaped from the Asylum, and concealed himself in a barn in the neighborhood. Here he remained twenty-three days, probably eating nothing but a few apples, which he procured during the night. When discovered he was greatly exhausted and emaciated. Under careful management he partially rallied, and was taken back to the Asylum. He gradually failed after his return, and died at the end of eight days.

Table showing the ages of those admitted, and of those discharged recovered, during the year ending November 30, 1862.

	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 20.....	19	3	22	8	5	13
20 to 30.....	46	45	91	14	22	36
30 to 40.....	43	32	75	12	8	20
40 to 50.....	24	20	44	9	9	18
50 to 60.....	16	9	25	7	4	11
60 to 70.....	13	13	26	3	4	7
70 to 80.....	4	..	4	1	1	1
	<u>165</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>106</u>

Education.

Of 287 admissions, 6 had received a collegiate education; 3 an academic; 214 common school; 40 could read and write; 15 could read only, and 9 had no education.

Civil Condition.

Married, 87 males and 76 females; single 65 males and 40 females; widowers, 10; widows, 9.

Table showing the nativity of those admitted.

New York.....	197
Ireland.....	29
Germany.....	13
England.....	10
Connecticut.....	9
Massachusetts.....	6
Pennsylvania.....	4
Vermont.....	3
Canada.....	3
New Hampshire.....	2
Holland.....	2
Wales.....	2
Prussia.....	2
Michigan.....	1
Ohio.....	1
Louisiana.....	1
Scotland.....	1
Norway.....	1
Total.....	<u>287</u>

Table showing the occupation of those admitted.

Farmers	40
Farm laborers	27
Laborers	16
House keepers	82
House work	30
Merchants	8
Soldiers	6
Teachers	5
Clerks	4
Shoemakers	4
Machinists	4
Lawyers	3
Carpenters	3
Blacksmiths	3
Tailors	3
School boys	2
Physicians	2
School girls	2
Iron moulders	2
Saloon keepers	2
Wagon makers	2
Students	2
Factory operatives	2
Coopers	2
Bakers	2
Seamstress	1
Book binder	1
Butcher	1
Broom maker	1
Druggist	1
Mason	1
Quack doctor	1
Architect	1
Carriage maker	1
Cabinet maker	1
Boatman	1
Conductor	1
Surveyor	1
Daguerreotypist	1
Salt manufacturer	1
Engineer	1
Candle maker	1
Cigar maker	1
Painter	1
Tanner	1
Hatter	1
Hotel keeper	1
No occupation	7
Total	287

Table showing the form of mental disease in those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute mania.....	35	42	77
Sub-acute mania.....	22	17	39
Periodic mania.....	1	1	2
Paroxysmal mania.....	5	2	7
Chronic mania.....	7	6	13
Melancholia.....	26	24	50
Dementia.....	58	29	87
Senile dementia.....	2	1	3
General paralysis.....	7	..	7
Not insane.....	2	..	2
Total.....	165	122	287

Table showing the probable cause of derangement in those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health.....	33	43	76
Grief, fatigue and anxiety.....	9	13	22
Domestic trouble.....	7	5	12
Hereditary predisposition and previous at- tacks.....	14	8	22
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	4	5
Puerperal.....	..	10	10
Paralysis.....	3	2	5
Change of life.....	..	3	3
Prolonged lactation.....	..	2	2
Injury to head.....	7	1	8
Epilepsy.....	5	..	5
Want and destitution.....	1	5	6
Business perplexities and loss of property.....	6	..	9
Religious excitement.....	4	..	4
War excitement.....	1	..	1
Intemperance and vice.....	14	2	16
Vicious habits and indulgences.....	20	..	20
Popular errors.....	1	..	1
Old age.....	2	1	3
Unascertained.....	32	23	55
Not insane.....	2	..	2
Total.....	165	122	287

Table showing the statistics of hereditary transmission, in two hundred and eighty-seven admissions.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maternal branch of family.....	10	9	19
Paternal branch of family.....	14	8	22
Paternal and maternal branch of family.....	3	1	4
Insane relatives.....	17	11	28
Total in 287 admissions.....	44	29	73

Table showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment, in one hundred and six cases discharged recovered.

Period of insanity.	BEFORE ADMISSION.			UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 3 months.....	37	34	71	6	7	13
do 6 do	8	13	21	16	16	32
do 12 do	6	3	9	17	12	29
do 2 years	2	2	4	9	15	24
do 3 do .....	..	..	..	3	2	5
do 4 do .....	..	..	..	1	1	2
do 5 do .....	..	1	1	1	..	1
	<u>53</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>106</u>

Table showing the number of patients from each county during the year ending November 30, 1862, the number remaining at the close, and how supported.

Counties.	HOW SENT.			REMAINING.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany.....	11	5	16	25	9	34
Allegany .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Broome	7	1	8	8	1	9
Cattaraugus	1	1	2	2	1	3
Cayuga	5	2	7	14	6	20
Chautauqua.....	4	1	5	4	2	6
Chemung	2	..	2	1	..	1
Chenango	4	2	6	4	2	6
Clinton.....	..	..	..	3	..	3
Columbia.....	10	..	10	9	3	12
Cortland	2	..	2	2	..	2
Delaware.....	3	1	4	6	..	6
Dutchess	11	4	15	30	6	36
Erie	4	4	8	7	6	13
Essex.....	1	1	2	7	1	8
Franklin .....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Fulton	2	3	5	2	1	3
Genesee.....	..	1	1	1	1	2
Greene.....	2	2	4	7	1	8
Hamilton.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Herkimer.....	2	3	5	8	5	13
Jefferson	2	3	5	2	4	6
Kings .....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Lewis	3	1	4	7	..	7
Livingston	2	1	3	6	..	6
Madison.....	2	3	5	1	4	5
Monroe.....	9	3	12	12	2	14
Montgomery.....	5	..	5	5	1	6
New York.....	3	3	6	5	8	13
Niagara.....	4	1	5	7	1	8

Counties.	HOW SENT.			REMAINING.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Oneida.....	26	13	39	51	22	73
Onondaga.....	7	4	11	8	4	12
Ontario.....	1	..	1	1	2	3
Orange.....	..	1	1	5	3	8
Orleans.....	2	3	5	..	1	1
Oswego.....	4	1	5	5	2	7
Otsego.....	1	1	2	4	2	6
Putnam.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Queens.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Rensselaer.....	..	1	1	..	2	2
Richmond.....	..	..	..	2	1	3
Rockland.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Saratoga.....	4	4	8	5	2	7
Schenectady.....	2	4	6	4	1	5
Schoharie.....	2	1	3	11	1	12
Schuyler.....	2	..	2	5	..	5
Seneca.....	1	..	1	4	..	4
Steuben.....	7	..	7	3	..	3
St. Lawrence.....	6	2	8	10	2	12
Suffolk.....	2	..	2	3	1	4
Sullivan.....	..	1	1	5	..	5
Tioga.....	2	..	2	6	..	6
Tompkins.....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Ulster.....	7	..	7	28	3	31
Warren.....	1	1	2	2	..	2
Washington.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Wayne.....	6	1	7	9	1	10
Westchester.....	5	1	6	19	1	20
Yates.....	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sing Sing prison.....	..	..	..	3	..	3
Other States.....	..	..	..	..	2	2
	<u>196</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>514</u>

In addition to the mending of the house, no small item in a household of over five hundred, the matron reports the following articles made during the year:

Sheets.....	507
Pillow cases.....	575
Pillow ticks.....	16
Bonnets trimmed.....	64
Collars.....	168
Caps.....	62
Ladies' sacks.....	3
Skirts.....	248
Night dresses.....	123
Dresses.....	535

Chemises	453
Aprons	101
Pocket handkerchiefs	339
Cravats	250
Ladies' hose, pairs.....	32
Socks, pairs.....	43
Shirts	283
Table cloths.....	9
Comfortables	42
Straw ticks.....	46
Towels	362
Cupboard spreads	40
Drawers	299
Wrappers	297
	<hr/>
	4897
	<hr/>

The female patients and attendants have employed their leisure time in sewing, knitting or making lint for the soldiers, as far as materials were procurable.

The male attendants and employees contributed in money towards the war, \$306.50, and seven of their number as volunteers. We have also contributed 224 bottles of raspberry vinegar to hospital purposes, and five barrels of cucumber pickles to the sanitary commission.

The Steward makes the following report of the farm and garden, December 1, 1862:

Hay, 110 tons.....	\$9 00	\$990 00
Green corn stalks, 100 tons.....	2 50	250 00
Oats, 822 bushels	50	411 00
Potatoes, 2,044 bushels	31	633 64
Green peas (pods), 166 bushels	50	83 00
String beans, 43 bushels	50	21 50
Lima beans (pods), 15 bushels		
Butter beans, 10 bushels		
	<hr/>	
25 bushels	3 00	75 00
Dry beans, 36 bushels.....	1 75	63 00
Beets, 2,583 bushels.....	30	774 90
Onions, 200 bushels	60	120 00
Corrots, 1,394 bushels.....	30	418 20
Parsnips, 231 bushels.....	35	80 85
Turnips, 321 bushels	25	80 25
Tomatoes, 257 bushels	75	192 75
Corn (sweet), 21 bushels.....	50	10 50
Pears, 41 bushels.....	1 75	71 75
Apples, 306 bushels.....	37½	114 75

Cucumbers (pickled), 15 barrels.....	\$2 75	\$41 25
Cucumbers (green), 30 bushels.....	90	27 00
Cauliflowers, 236 heads	09	23 24
Cabbages, 3,100 heads	04	124 00
Celery, 4,023 heads.....	04	160 92
Summer and winter squash, 1,957	03	58 71
Melons, 105.....	06	6 30
Citron, 70	05	3 50
Parsley, 250 bunches	04	10 00
Asparagus, 2,888 bunches.....	05	144 40
Lettuce, 9,592 bunches.....	00 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 96
Radishes, 1,320 bunches.....	03	39 60
Rhubarb, 1,600 bunches.....	04	64 00
Currants, 440 quarts.....	06	26 40
Gooseberries, 30 quarts.....	08	2 40
Strawberries, 348 quarts	15	52 20
Nasturtions, 65 quarts.....	25	16 25
Salsify, 75 bushels.....	1 25	93 75
Spinach, 1,280 bunches.....	02	25 60
Milk, 97,320 quarts.....	03	2,919 60
		<hr/>
		\$8,278 17
		<hr/> <hr/>

Stock on farm: eight horses, two yoke of oxen, thirty-three cows, one bull, one calf, and one hundred and three hogs.

Amount received for pigs sold.....	\$304 94	
Pork slaughtered for the use of house during the year	1,005 06	
Value of swine on hand.....	1,100 50	
	<hr/>	\$2,410 50
Value of swine on hand at the commencement of the year.....	\$946 00	
Amount paid for feed	314 32	
	<hr/>	1,260 32
		<hr/>
		\$1,150 18
		<hr/> <hr/>

The Steward's report of the products of the farm and garden will show that due energy and care have been exercised in their cultivation. The farm buildings have been kept in good repair, the manure composted, and the liquid manure, from the tank put down last year to collect from the horse and cow stables, amounting to 2,654 gallons, has from time to time been thrown upon the compost heaps, greatly enriching them. Further changes and improvements are in contemplation, about the barns and yards, for the collection and economizing of manures. Two large tanks, capable of holding 5,835 gallons of water, have been put down

to collect the rain-fall from the farm buildings for the use of the stock. There has been at times every year a deficiency, which these tanks will supply.

The new vegetable cellar, completed last year, was a timely erection, not only for the better care of vegetables and grains, but to meet the increased products of the farm and garden.

For a year past we have cooked by steam the feed for the cows, which has added largely to the quantity and quality of the milk. Experiments have demonstrated that we thus increase the quantity of milk about six gallons per day, enrich it in quality, and, without adding to the amount or character of food, keep the cows in better condition than formerly. These facts are all confirmatory of the good management of this department.

The necessary repairs of the buildings have been kept well forwarded, and many improvements and changes made, calculated to add to the comfort of the patients, contribute to the cleanliness and cheerfulness of the wards, and facilitate the general work of the house. Among these I would enumerate the enlargement of the recesses or side rooms in the long wards of the female departments, for the more free introduction of light, painting the floors of many of the sleeping rooms, and the walls of various sitting rooms, stairways and passages, graining wood-work, painting walls of kitchens, enlarging room for drying clothes, preparing old gasometer tank for rain water cistern, and putting down additional rain water tank. This additional tankage increases the capacity of the soft water supply 21,863 gallons. The amount, though large in itself, is, however, but a trifle when the average weekly washing exceeds five thousand pieces. The wooden tank and flume connected with the pump and water wheel of our water works gave way early in the spring. Wrought and cast iron have been substituted for wood in their renewal, at a cost of \$385.17. This is a substantial and permanent repair. The roof of the wheel house must be removed in the spring, as it now requires props to sustain it. The building is of stone, and I would suggest that it be raised three feet, and a pediment roof be put on instead of a flat one.

The warming and ventilating apparatus, under the vigilant and intelligent supervision of Mr. Joseph Graham, our engineer, is entirely satisfactory in its working. Two of the boilers have been in use over nine years, and have had no repairs, and are reported in apparently as good condition as when put in.

The two ranges ("Harrison's European Range,") introduced last year, have worked admirably. A year's experience has demonstrated that these ranges not only show greater working capacity on much less coal than the former ones, but that they require far less trouble and expense to keep them in order.

Religious services have been regularly held, as usual, in the chapel through the year, by the chaplain, Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich. We tender our thanks to the following ministers, who have preached and conducted the services on several occasions for the chaplain: Rev. Chas. E. Knox, of Utica, Dutch Reformed Church; Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop, of the Brattle Square Church, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Dr. W. T. Gibson, of St. George's Episcopal Church, Utica; Rev. A. B. Goodrich, of Calvary Episcopal Church, Utica; Rev. Dr. Philemon H. Fowler, Presbyterian Church, Utica; Rev. W. C. Steele, State Street Methodist Church, Utica; Rev. D. G. Corey, Bleeker Street Baptist Church, Utica; Rev. N. M. Perkins, Broad Street Baptist Church, Utica; Rev. Dr. T. Pitkin, formerly of Trinity Episcopal Church, Albany; Rev. Prof. Anson J. Upson, of Hamilton College; also to the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of the Gaboon Mission, for a very interesting and instructive lecture on the Gaboon and other African missions, with illustrations and incidents from his pastoral experiences with the natives during the past twenty years.

We are under obligations for very acceptable musical entertainments given at the Asylum gratuitously, for the benefit and pleasure of the patients, by Matt Peel's 'Campbell's' Minstrels; by the children belonging to the music classes of Professor Bancroft, of Utica; by the Holman Opera Troupe; and by an amateur company of minstrels from the city of Utica; also to Mr. Chas. H. Beare, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Pritchard, Miss Tunbridge, Miss Brown, Miss Lent, and Miss Marshall, for services in our choir at various times. We are also under obligations to the Utica Mechanics' Association for invitations to the patients to their annual fairs; and to the Bohemian Glass Blowers for an invitation to their curious and interesting exhibitions.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Roscoe Conkling for valuable Congressional documents, and for garden seeds from the Patent Office; to the Hon. W. J. Coey, of New York city, for Legislative documents; to the Regents of the University for public documents; to the Smithsonian Institution for its publications; and to the Hon. Chas. T. Flint, of Boston, Mass., for agricultural books and reports.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to Mr. John E. Williams, of Aurora, for the generous donation of five barrels of very choice apples; to Mr. Miner, of Clinton, for a bag of superior apples, and to Mr. George Cooper, of Rochester, for a lot of fine celery, a box of peaches and a box of grapes.

Dr. F. M. Wright resigned the office of third assistant physician on the 2d of June, and on the 23d day of July the place was very acceptably filled by Dr. A. O. Kellogg.

On the first day of November Dr. L. A. Tourtellot resigned the office of second assistant physician to enter on general practice. During his connection with the Institution, as one of its medical officers, for a period of more than eight years, I have had abundant occasion to witness the fidelity and zeal with which he always endeavored to discharge all the duties assigned to him, and I desire here to record my appreciation of his services.

The promotion of Dr. Kellogg to the office of second assistant physician leaves that of third assistant vacant. Dr. Kellogg has been more than fifteen years in general practice, during which time he has given considerable attention to psychological medicine. He has shown himself an acceptable officer, and I have no doubt will be fully able to discharge the duties of his position.

It gives me pleasure to express my thanks publicly to Drs. J. M. Cleaveland, L. A. Tourtellot, and O. A. Kellogg, for the large share they have borne in the professional duties, labors and anxieties of the past year, and for their efficient and hearty co-operation in all things relating to the welfare and success of the Institution.

Mr. H. N. Dryer, steward, has proved himself an invaluable officer; his duties are always promptly and well performed.

Miss S. A. Starr continues to fill the office of matron satisfactorily, and has given all her strength and energies to the discharge of the duties of her position.

Of the character, conduct and fidelity of the attendants, assistants and employees generally, I can speak with much commendation. As a general rule they have discharged their duties well, and have shown a readiness to perform not only the ordinary labors required of them, but any extra services, day or night, in a spirit highly creditable to them, and which the officers duly appreciate.

Permit me to thank you, gentlemen, for the confidence reposed in me and for the aid and counsel always given me on any ques-

tion of difficulty, and for encouragement at all times in the arduous and often perplexing duties and responsibilities inseparable from the position in which I am placed.

With confident trust in God, who overrules all institutions and men, and through whose goodness and guidance we hope for success in our duties and labors, we enter upon another year.

JOHN P. GRAY.

UTICA, *November* 30, 1862.

APPENDIX.

Reference to laws passed by the Legislature relative to insane persons.

Part 1, chap. 20, title 3, art. 1 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the safe keeping and care of lunatics."

Session Laws, 1842, chap. 135, "An Act to organize the State Lunatic Asylum, and more effectually to provide for the care, maintenance and recovery of the insane."

Session Laws, 1850, chap. 282, sec. 2, relating to sending indigent insane persons, not paupers, to the Asylum.

Session Laws, 1851, chap. 446, amending the law respecting indigent insane persons.

"The county superintendents of the poor of any county, and any overseers of the poor of any town to which any person shall be chargeable, who shall be or become a lunatic, may send such person to the Lunatic Asylum by an order under their hands."

The order of a county judge secures the admission of indigent persons, not paupers, in which order it must be stated that the applicant became insane within one year prior to the date of the order. (Sec. 26 of act of 1842.)

The above law was changed by chap. 282, Session Laws, 1850, sec. 2 of which is as follows:

"No person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, shall be admitted into the Asylum on the certificate of a county judge, made under and pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of the '*Act to organize the State Lunatic Asylum, and more effectually to provide for the care, maintenance and recovery of the insane,*' passed April 7, 1842, unless such person has become insane within one year next prior to the granting of such certificate by the county judge; and it shall be the duty of said judge, when an application is made to him, pursuant to said twenty-sixth section of said act, to cause such reasonable notice thereof, and of

the time and place of hearing the same, to be given to one of the superintendents of the poor of the county, chargeable with supporting such persons in the Asylum, if admitted, or if such expense is chargeable to a town, or city, then to an overseer of the poor of such town, or city, as he may judge reasonable under the circumstances, and he shall then proceed to inquire as to the time when such person became insane, and shall, in addition to the requirements of said twenty-sixth section, state in his certificate that satisfactory proof has been adduced before him, that such person became insane within a year next prior to the date of his certificate. On granting such certificate, the judge may, in his discretion, require the friends of the patient to give security to the superintendent of the poor of the county, to remove the patient from the Asylum at the end of two years, in case he does not sooner recover. When a patient, who is admitted into the Asylum on the certificate of the county judge, given pursuant to the twenty-sixth section of the aforesaid act, has remained in the Asylum two years, and has not recovered, the Superintendent of the Asylum shall send notice by mail to the overseer of the poor of the town where the patient resided at the time of his admission into the Asylum, or to the county judge of the county from which he was sent, that such patient has remained two years in the Asylum, and has not recovered, and that he should be removed from the Asylum, and that in case he is not removed, the expense of his support will be chargeable to the county, until he is so removed, and then such expense shall be chargeable to the county accordingly; but in every case where a patient, admitted into the Asylum pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of said act, shall have remained there two years, and has not recovered, the Managers of the Asylum may, in their discretion, cause such patient to be returned to the county from which he came, and charge the expense of such removal to the county."

The object of this humane provision is undoubtedly to extend the benefits of this institution to persons with limited means, whose insanity is of a recent date, and therefore probably curable, and if recovered in the space of two years, restoring them to their families and their property unimpaired, and saving them from the paralyzing influence upon their future life, of finding themselves, by the loss of health and reason, reduced to beggary. Patients sent through this channel generally supply their own clothing, and pay their own traveling expenses to and from the Asylum.

Patients supported by their friends are received without any other paper than certificates from county or bank officers, or other prominent individuals, of the ability of those who become bound for their support in the Asylum, to meet all expenses incurred. The form of agreement entered into by the person or sureties who become bound for the patient admitted, is as follows:

“Whereas, —, of the town of —, in the county of —, an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica: Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, bind ourselves to Edmund A. Wetmore, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him and his successors in office, the sum of — dollars and — cents per week, for the care and board of said insane person so long as he shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by his requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide him with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for him by the Steward of the Asylum, and to remove him from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or whenever he shall be required to be removed by the Managers or Superintendent; and we also engage to pay all expenses incurred by the Managers or Superintendent in sending said patient to his friends, in case one or either of us shall fail to remove said patient when required to do so as aforesaid; and if he shall be removed at the request of his friends, before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then we engage to pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless he should be sooner cured, and also to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made semi-annually, on the first of February and August in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill, from and after the time it becomes due.

“In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names, this the — day of —, in the year 186—.”

This agreement, or understanding, is generally signed by near relatives or other friends of the patient, or legal guardians, if any such there be, at or prior to the time of admission, or subse-

quently, upon the deposit, on the admission of the patient, of a sum of money sufficient to secure its execution.

“When an insane person in indigent circumstances shall have been sent to the Asylum by his friends, who have paid his bills therein for six months, if the Superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient, and likely to be benefited by remaining in the institution, the supervisors of the county of his residence are authorized and required, upon an application under oath in his behalf, to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of his remaining there another year, and to pay the same to the Treasurer of the Asylum. And they shall repeat the same for two succeeding years, upon like application and the production of a new certificate each year, of like import, from the Superintendent.”

We regret to be obliged to call the attention of county officers to the following law, which is too frequently overlooked or disregarded.

“All town and county officers sending a patient to the Asylum, shall, before sending him, see that he is in a state of perfect bodily cleanliness, and is comfortably clothed and provided with suitable changes of raiment, as prescribed in the by-laws.”

We request, especially, that patients brought to us from county houses be clean and free from vermin.

All patients require at least two suits of clothing and several changes of under garments. Most of the patients go out regularly, and consequently require clothing suited to the season. For males, great-coats and boots are required in winter; shoes answer in the summer; slippers are worn in the house. Females also need ample clothing for walking or riding in the winter.

The supply should be liberal when it can be afforded. All clothing is marked with the name of the patient to whom it belongs, and much pains are taken to have it kept in good order and repair.

The removal of a patient should not be attempted while laboring under severe bodily disease, as fevers, erysipelas, large and dangerous wounds or sores, consumption, &c.

In conveying a patient to the Asylum, let it be done by force rather than by deception. Truth should not be compromised by planning a journey to Utica, or a visit to the Asylum, and when there, suggesting the idea to the patient of staying, while his admission was already decided upon; nor should patients be

induced to come and stay a few days to see how they like it, under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also too often in us, by the seeming conspiracy to which we are supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement. The patient should be brought by an intelligent and intimate acquaintance, who will be able to give a minute history of the case, or a written account should be transmitted. In the latter should be stated the name, age, married or single, number of children, occupation, degree of education, profession of religion, habits, nativity, residence, predisposing and exciting causes. Here give a minute history of the patient from youth up, temperament, peculiarities, disposition, &c.; also the cause supposed to have affected the patient immediately preceding the attack; state what relatives, near or remote, are or have been insane or peculiar; also what diseases the patient has suffered from: fits, skin diseases, dyspepsia, constipation, piles, ulcers, &c. Give the date of the attack, going back to the first noticeable disturbance, no matter how slight; also the duration of the more marked and decided symptoms, the number of attacks (if this be not the first), and if ever before admitted, the number of admissions to this Asylum, and how complete was the recovery in the intervals between the attacks; state fully the condition of the patient at the time of admission, whether suicidal or homicidal, whether he eats, sleeps, strikes, breaks, destroys, or is noisy, or inattentive to personal cleanliness, and whatever else may occur to the friends, likely to be useful to us.

It is desirable that application for admission be always made before the patient is brought to the Asylum, in reply to which any desired information will be cheerfully furnished. All correspondence about or with patients should be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. GRAY, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y.

